## WILD BEASTS.

The Ferocious Monarchs of the in teaching the bears that constantly accom-

BY DR. J. H. PORTER.



ered by zoologists on account of the paws, or draw a man to them to bite him structure of his alsimentary appara- ing or bugging." This evidence is supported tus) to belong to that order of carnivorous animals whose typical rep- ins. acc or ... higher of which when they see a man run away from them,

BLACK BEAR. complete as that of some other creatures, Dr. present bears are contained, stretch far backother with the predecessors of the hoofed animals, and with those of monkeys, apes, and

In his most general structural traits, then, the bear belongs to the carnivora. That is to say, to an order in which, for the most part, the jaw is short and strong, the teeth adapted to cutting and tearing flesh, and the alimentary tract to digesting it; one in which the bones are slender and dense, the clavicles, or collar bones, imperfect or rudimentary, the feet five-toed, the muscular system highly developed, and the front brain and sense ganglia considerably evolved. Secondarily, and on account of a more special conformation, the bear takes his place in that super-family of Fissipedia, or split-toed creatures, in which the arctoid (bear-like) animals, who live on the land, are, although in some instances very rapacious, fitted by their skulls, teeth, and organs of digestion to eat anything that is edible.

Finally, and more specifically, in the abovementioned group is included the bear proper: a plantigrade, or flat-footed beast, who places the entire sole upon the ground in walking, and whose gait, heavy and awkward, is strikingly contrasted with the light, springing tread of the toe-stepping cats. Speaking generally, possessing in appearance, owing to the elongated muzzle, little eyes, narrow forehead, and small facial angle, by which the nose, brow and crown of the head lie nearly in the same plane. Besides these personal disadvantages, the coat is somber in bue, and commonly rough and unkempt, features which, together with his clumsy figure and lumbering gait, give the bear an uncouth look.

With reference to these animals as a whole, they are, no doubt, primarily vegetarians. Though their dental formula is the same with that of the dog, their teeth are very different in form from his, and together with the articulation of the jaw, which admits of a grinding or lateral motion, and broad tuberculated molars, point directly to omniverous habits, and to a process of digestion which begins, like man's, in the mouth, and not, as with the dog and

There are not many species of true bears, and all of these, berond the more general resemblances that have been pointed out, have a thick-set and heavy body, a rudimentary tail, and the same number of teeth.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, THE BEARS ARE NEARLY COSMOPOLITAN.

They inhabit both arctic and tropical regions, and seem equally at home in the Peruvian and plains of Asia, North America, Europe, and the Mais an Archipelago. It would be impossible to give even the most cursory description of both the Old and New World groups within prsine species are, however, common to both | head or face, and that "once embraced by this | continents, and, in consequence, it is a purely under one head or the other. Remembering, generally live in families, they sometimes agthen, that Ursus Arctos, or the brown bear, is gregate as if they were gregarious; and the treated of with those of the Eastern, and the last-mentioned author informs us that "a Polar or Ice bear with his congeners of the | bear's temper is very uncertain; sometimes he convenience, let us inquire what kind of creat- ence, whilst at others he will boldly dispute ures are their strictly Asiatic brethren.

bear, also called the Sloth and Jungle bear of | male, and she will often fight desperately in |



HONEY BEAR, from Cape Cormorin to the Ganges, and except, perhars, the Spectacled bear of the Andes, is the most singular and grotesque looking brute of its kind. It loses all its cutting teeth early in life, and does not regain them, from which edentate character naturalists, before scientific classification had been systematically elaborated, mistook the animal for a sloth. Altoural features, and under the influence of ever-and from certain parenthetical notices in against the grooved bore and heavy balls. natural selection has acquired some strange | works devoted to the description of more fortraits. His long, mobile muzzle, which runs back nearly in a straight line to the top of his | were not so rare as is supposed-it strikes, like head; his dingy black coat tipped with white on the nose and toes, and with a yellowish white V-shaped mark on the breast; the habit he has of making frightful faces, and the absurd anixture of comicallity and sedateness in his aspect, combine with an awkward and unkempt appearance to give him the general air of a Hindu religious mendicant of the most holy character. If slang be permissible in quasiscientific writing, it might be added that he resembles these sanctified beings in other respects than in disreputable looks. "He is a most accomplished sucker and blower," says S. Lockwood, in both of which respects he is extremely like a fakir. These sucking and blowing espacities are exhibited chiefly in the pursuit of ants, and it would appear from his persistent depredations on their hills, and successful endeavors towards appropriating the larve and honey of wasps and bees, that the bear is proof against formic acid poison. How he might fare in an encounter with those tertible termites, the bashikonai auts of Africa, can only be conjectured, for there are no bears in that country, although the Latin wri ers

Christians in the Roman amphitheater. ant-hill or ground-wasp's nest, he breaks and is widely distributed, being found in Siberia, through the earthy crust with his powerful Norway, Russia, Central Europe, Spain, Kamtclaws, and, blowing away the dust, may be said | chatka, the high northern latitudes of this to inhale the contents. For the rest the animal | continent, and in Japan. It is therefore not | UNE. is four or five feet long, lives in a cave, has strictly an Old World animal, and has been tender feet, like a tiger, and cannot travel far | taken together with the Asiatic bears only for upon a surface exposed to the sun; preferentially | convenience sake, and because it might be as guts vegetables (fruits, grains, mast, acorns), justly joined with the Ursidae of the Eastern | John McElroy. We have just published another but will always devour any animal he kills, or as with those of the Western Hemisphere. finds dead, even if it be putrid; and in cap- Without going into the subject of the identity white paper, with large, clear type, and handtivity exhibits a melancholy and generally of the Brown bear of the Caucasus, the Snow | somely bound in cloth, with beautiful ornamild resignation, though often showing much | bear of the Himalayas, and what Sir John displicity and occasionally great ferocity. Prob- Richardson called the "Barren-ground bear" receipt of \$1, or given as a premium for a club ably the best evidence that could be given of of sub-arctic North America, suffice it to say of six yearly subcribers at \$1 each.

Libya and Numidia to be slaughtered, and eat

Gypsies of India-do not succeed, WITH ALL THEIR ORIENTAL SKILL AND PA-

pany them, more that a very few simple tricks. So much for bruin as he appears to the zoologists; let us now see how the hunters regard him. \* The records of eminent sportsmen are quite extensive on this subject, and it would be easy to relate at length their experiences of his habits and temper when met with in his native wilds. Space is, however, limited, and what is said must be greatly condensed, "The bear's hug." says Capt. Baldwin, "is a myth. \* \* \* They strike with their fore-

TIENCE,

by the adventures of Col. Cumming and Maj. both of whom were seized and woundt neither hugged; nor is any sing occurred mentioned, resentatives are, to the writer's knowledge, in the annals of wildbesides himself, beast hunting. Occasionally, continues Baldthe dog, cat, and win, the Indian bear will attack when he is seal. Of this or- wounded, cornered, or assured that he is feared. der there are two "All wild beasts," he goes on to say, "though sub-orders, in the by instinct they dread human beings, \* \* \*

Ursidæ, or true | \* \* fully comprehend the advantage bears, are includ- gained." The same authority informs us that ed. This animal belongs to a genus hold- these bears are carnivorous, and that they will ing a middle place among the bear-like beasts, eat carrion, which he states that he has seen and although his ancient history is not so them do. Col. Barras also dissents from the opinion held by many, that "the very formi-Land's discoveries in the central Brazilian dable animal," the Sloth bear, is a vegetarian. caves have brought to light a fossil form that | Col. Markham regarded the bear of the plains Wallace regards as representative of an exist- as "not carnivorous"; but he adds, "in the ing group on this continent. The living mem- hills they eat flesh, whether fresh or putrid," bers of the sub-ordinal division in which our | (though Dawson says he never knew them to touch flesh,) "whenever they meet with it," ward in time, and unmistakably connect them- notwithstanding, vegetables form their usual selves with an ancestry which, on the one food; they also consume insects, and among hand is structurally affiliated with the insect- | the latter, scorpions! Maj. Bevan, on the other eating and pouched vertebrates of a period in- hand, who hunted bears in India for 30 years, calculably distant from our own, and on the denies that this species eats flesh, and thinks



BROWN BEAR.

this fact would be incredible. Western Hemisphere merely as a matter of | will bolt away as soon as he winds man's pres-The Meluesus Labratus-large-lipped Honey | a rule the female is more courageous than the

> What is unfortunately, as Dr. Jerdon remarks, called the Thibet bear, seeing that there country which have been explored, can scarcely be regarded as anything but a very superficially-marked variety of the ordinary hill bear belonging to the northern frontier of India, which has passed the mountains and perpetuated itself on the high, undulating plateau of | sources, it not only differs from the Black bear the land whence the creature takes its name.

as certain that the Sun bear (Helarctos), other- that characterize that animal and its reprewise called the Malayan bear, is only found in that peninsula and in the greater islands of in anger, like the one whose portrait is here the Australasian Archipelago-Borneo, Soma- given; an immense animal, four feet high at tra and Java. Capt. Shakspere reports killing the shoulder and weighing 800 pounds, which Haven, a Honey bear which fairly measured six feet | was killed by Maj. Leveson in company with and a half in length, but this species, says Dr. | Hlori Bey and a small army of beaters, on a Jerdon (The Mammals of India), does not exceed four. Their usual habitat is mountainous, and they oscillate from a 9,000 to 12,000-feet | ing men his conduct might have met with scend to 5,000 feet in altitude during Winter. receives in certain parts of the United States. This form has little or no reputation among But he carried off horses, and this could no sportsmen, and from that cause, as well as on | more be endured by the Circassians than it account of the inaccessibility of its ranges, has | could in Western Texas. Public sentiment been comparatively little observed in the wild | went strongly against him, and Leveson's arristate. Zoologists report that it will occasionally | val with double-barreled rifles was looked upon kill the smaller domesticated animals, and pre- in the light of a dispensation. He made a galsumably feral creatures also, although several lant defense when attacked in his mountain authorities maintain that neither species of retreat, killing several dogs and seriously bears mentioned ever kill for the sake of flesh. | wounding an Abassian beater. The odds were It is, upon the whole, an inoffensive, short- | too great, however, and when the Major met sighted brute, timid, and never pugnacious him face to face in undergrowth so thick that unless wounded, and lives on a strictly vegeta- | charging was impossible, his immense strength midable animals, it would seem as if aggression all creatures of its kind, for the face and head, The Helarctos is more susceptible of education than its congener of the Indian jungles and than any other family weekly paper, and costs hills, and as it possesses in a high degree all the grotesque traits which belong to the former, it is one of the drollest of beasts. Unlike the large-lipped bear, which is torpid and melancholy in captivity, this one is endowed with exuberant animal spirits. Its power of contorting the countenance is more limited than that of its gifted ally, but in general appearance it is extremely ludicrous, and its performances as a buffoon, which it seems to delight in, are inimitable. Structurally there is little to be said of this animal that has not been alluded to before. Of its disposition when made captive it may be said that in temper it is commonly mild, and often affectionate; that it is a great epicure, and rather given to drink. Some naturalists have described the Bornese Sun bear as a distinct species from the Malayan

"species-making mania." mention that these animals were brought from | THE NEXT ANIMAL OF THIS GENUS TO BE CONSIDERED is widely different from that which has been just When a Jungle bear desires the spoils of an spoken of. The Ursus Arctos has many names

bruang, but they resemble each other in every

way so closely that this distinction may be

looked upon merely as an expression of the

tion is found in the fact that the pariah castes | report its color to vary from brown to white, -Brinjarries particularly, by some called the | with age, season and locality. In size, also, it exhibits considerable variation, and has been met with, when adult, of all dimensions from those of the ordinary Black bear nearly to the bulk of the Grizzly. As is the case with all dangerous wild beasts, opinions upon its character differ diametrically : each writer generalizing from his own limited experience so as to apply this to the entire species, in accordance with the delusion that a bear is a complicated machine, worked by instinct in an invariable way. In general appearance and in conformation the Brown bear's traits are those of ursina animals at large. Lockwood thinks that it has a kind of grace of its own, but as exhibited by animate forms grace is largely a matter of opinion. It is, at all events, solitary in habit of life, extremely formidable, often ferociousthrough the face or arm; but there is no squeezthe female, as a rule, being the most so-eats flesh, though it mostly subsists on vegetable matter, and in average size is about six feet long and from three to three and a half feet high at the shoulder. There is one circumstance connected with this creature that carries more weight with regard to its disposition, conduct and power of offense than volumes of stories about its fierceness and force. In Scandinavia, among the hyperborean tribes of both Asia and America, and with our Northern Indians, this bear was or is worshiped. This fact is of unmistakable significance. The bear was adored and propitiated for the same reason that the tiger, cobra, wild elephant, etc., have received divine honors, namely, because he had at some time made himself terrible. At present the Russians of the northeast coast of Siberia look upon the capture of a Brown bear's cubs in the light of an undertaking as desperate as Gerard describes robbing a pair of lions of their whelps to be; and throughout the widespread distribution of this species, tales of disasters which have attended its pursuit

Of the demeanor and general habits of the Isabelline or Snow bear of the Himalayas, we know more than of the Siberian, Japanese or "Barren-ground bear," because it has been more hunted by those who have recorded their experiences. Zoologists are in the habit of confining the color of this beast to shades between fawn and white, but among other observers Col. Markham, who may be accepted as one of the most reliable, states that "this animal is known, according to the individual fancy of sportsmen, as the brown, red, yellow, white, and silver bear. They never descend," he says, "to the lower hills, \* \* being only found in the high and cold regions near the snow." In Thibet varieties may exist, but such is not the case in the Himalayas. Here the color, as well as length and thickness of the coat, depend upon the season. Darker in Summer, the hair BECOMES LONGER AND LIGHTER AS WINTER

DRAWS NIGH." No uniformity of tint prevails at any time-Age, food and individual variation produce effects such that " if the skins of two which had run into opposite extremes as to color were laid before a close student of natural history, he would be apt to declare them of different varieage size of the Isabelline bear accurately. There are, no doubt, more or less definite proportions for this animal, but individuals and also local its usually timid character is due to this fact. groups vary. In all animals, however, weight He mentions, however, that a mortally-wound- and strength stand in this relation, that the nie, a sporting companion of his; and Col. Pol- | square of dimension, so that if this class of orlok asserts that in Burmah they kill more peo- ganisms should grow like plants indefinitely,

ple than tigers do. Without multiplying quo- they might readily become too heavy to move. tations, it may be asserted that the majority of | The circumstances of life have likewise trustworthy writers agree in regarding the effected differences in this creature's disposibeast in question as generally non-aggressive, tion according to localities. In Northern Eubut not always so. All of them look upon him | rope the bear is not now as much dreaded as as a very dangerous antagonist at close quar- | the wolf, although so much more formidable ters, and Col. Markham states that they find | individually. Temper in wild beasts and their no difficuly in getting within striking distance, fighting powers count far more than relative though they rarely charge. "A man may shoot | force. In the "barren grounds" and Siberia bears for years and never see a real downright | men with imperfect arms regard bruin as a charge." Then, however, the velocity is greater | terrible adversary, and Wilson and others say than that of a tiger; "they come as if shot out | the same of the Silver bear, which some naturof a cannon." This officer reports that "the alists identify with that of the Lebanon-the common black bears of the jungles often make a | Syrian bear, as it is called-although there are kind of cover for themselves by bending slender | marked differences between them. Maj. Levereeds or bushes towards each other, and inter- son regarded, and with good reason, that of the twining and fastening the ends." This is done | Caucasus as ferocious and very dangerous, while for the sake of shade, to which they are very | Col. Markham states his opinion of its natural partial. The Himalayan, or hill bear, on the character thus: "No wild animal is, I consider, contrary, who lives in a colder climate, re- so quickly and easily tamed as the young of the verses the process of his congener of the plains. | Snow bear." With respect to its instinctive He, according to Capt. Baldwin, "makes a flat | fear of man, he relates that on one occasion he nest or platform \* \* \* of broken boughs | and his party encountered one of the creatures or sticks" in a tree, for the purpose of sunning | which was not fullgrown. "The men called himself. To conclude with this species, it to it. For some time it stood motionless, but seems certain that it does not always hibernate, at length, strange to say, it came up to within sportsmen having killed black bears in the hills | a few paces, and even then seemed quite at a broughout the Winter. Their tenseity of life loss what to make of us," This conduct the is so great that, if their authors were of a less | writer attributes to the probable loss of its high character, the anecdotes illustrative of mother, "when very young," and to the fact that "it had never before seen a human being." the limits of a single article, and as the subject | CAPT. SHAKSPERE, LIKE ALL OTHER WRITERS | Little information concerning its degree of inmust therefore be divided into parts, the who speak from personal observation, says the telligence is to be found, and there is no reason former species will be considered first. Certain | Melnrsus Labiatus invariably strikes at the | for regarding it as so hopelessly dull a brute as the ordinary hill, bear, which, when caught, as bear there is very little hope." Both he and he frequently is, in a musk-deer trap, from which arbitrary arrangement to place them either | Maj. Leveson state that, although Jungle bears | a fox or pole-cat would bite himself free at once, stays there and howls like an idiot, until his paw sloughs off, or he starves, or somebody

comes and kills him. In further proof that the bear of the high Himalayan ranges is not so savage as its congener elsewhere, is the fact that while, accordhis way and charge without provocation. As | ing to all accounts, maternal affection is much developed, it does not as a rule appear to fight for its young. When retreat is cut off a shebear will cover her cub's body with her own body, and make a feint of charging to break through the line, but apparently this is only are but few of these animals in those parts of the | done to encourage its offspring and indicate the way of escape, and not, as in other instances, because it is infuriated to the extent that rage

takes the place of all other feelings. Hibernation is the rule with this species, and so far as can be gathered from reliable of the hills in this particular, but when wound-In works on natural history it is announced | ed it does not make the lamentable outcries sentatives on the plains. It roars, indeed, but spur of the Caucasus near Suchum Kaleh. If line, close to the snow, in Summer, and de- somewhat the same tolerance that homicide (To be continued.)

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Not So Senseless as He Looked.

Mr. Laker (angrily)-No, indeed. I'll never allow a daughter of mine to marry Ted Lardly. The young idiot hasn't any sense at all. Mrs. Laker (quietly)-I think you are mistaken about that. He was refused as a juryman in a murder trial last week. Mr. Laker-You don't say! Well, that alters

Accommodating Trainmen.

[New York Weekly.] First Tramp-Hullo, Bill! Got back ter th' city, I see. Las' I saw of yer ye was way out West. How'd ye git back? Second Tramp-Come by railroad, av coorse. Didn't do much walkin' nuther.

"Was the freight conductors accommoda-

"Wall, yes; they allowed plenty of stopover privileges."

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PEOPLE WHO WANT THE REVENUES REDUCED---II.

Diamond-bedecked Barkeeper: Yes, sir; the tax oughter be took off whisky, and at wunst It's a grindin' tax on the poor man's necessaries of life. Think of puttin' a tax of 90 cents on a gallon of whisky that only costs 10 cents to make. For the life of me, I can't get more 'n 50 or 60 drams out of a gallon, the way some o' these fellers pour out, and if I only charge 15 cents a drink, or two for a quarter, which is all a thirsty man oughter be made to pay, I don't make more'n \$5 or \$6 a gallon. D'ye see? I was figgerin' last night that if I'd had the money that was paid taxes on the whisky I sold last year I could 've bought that 2:25 trotter I wanted so bad, and won a bushel of money with him off the jays at the country fairs. I tell ye, the tax 's ties." No data exists for estimating the aver- a scandalous oppression o' men like myself, who are tryin' to earn an honest livin' by doin' business. What'll you fellers have? The same old tax-ridden thing?

Gen. John F. Hartranft, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, breathed his last at his home in Norristown, Pa., on Thursday last at noon. He had been sick for several days, but it was not thought at first that his illness would prove fatal. His death was the culmination of the result of a diseased condition of the kidneys, from which he has been suffering for more than

a year. The first alarming turn took place on Friday, Oct. 11, when he was seized with a chill, and when his physician was summoned it was found that the General was suffering with pneumonia, complicated with great physical weakness. On Saturday and Sunday he was in a very critical condition, but on Monday and Tuesday he was resting comfortably. On Wednesday a change for the worse took place,

and his case was considered hopeless by the attending physician, who called in several medical men for consultation. No change in the treatment was recommended, as it was thought that all that medical science could suggest had been done. A marked change for the worse occurred on Wednesday night and all hope was

As soon as the General's death was announced the courthouse bell was set tolling, thus informing his friends and neighbors of his dissolution, and all the public buildings were draped in mourning, but the public expression of grief was but small indication of the private feelings of the citizens of Norristown. Gen. Hartranft was one of the bravest men

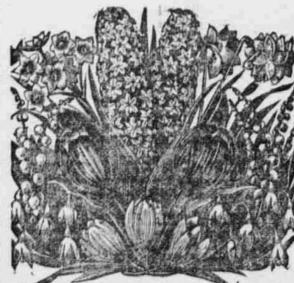
who went to the war from Pennsylvania, and carned the title of the "Hero of Fort Steadman." The troops who fought under and with his command also say that he was entitled to the same honor for the fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and all the other fields on which he fought. He was known as "one of the bravest of the brave" everywhere, and when the war ended was given the highest political honors the great Keystone State could confer upon him.

Gen. Hartrauft was born Dec. 16, 1830, at New Hanover, Pa. He came of Silesian stock, and the name was formerly Hetteranft, but was modernized into Hartranft. He was educated in the public schools and at Marshall and Union Colleges, and was graduated from the lastnamed institution in 1853. He studied surveying and mining engineering, and ran the route of a railroad from Chestnut Hill to New Hope, and another road from Mauch Chunk to White

In 1859 he was made Colonel of militia, and he, with his regiment, the 4th Pa., enlisted for three months at the first call of President this monster had contented himself with kill- | Lincoln. They guarded the transportation between the North and the Capital. At this time the battle of Bull Run was fought, and Col. Hartranft, not liking the duty on which he was serving, asked and obtained permission to serve on the staff of Gen. W. B. Franklin. The stuff of which he was made showed itself in this action, and after his term expired he went back home and organized the 51st Pa. This regiment served under Gens. Burnside, Foster and Reno in the taking of final assault that captured the works.

Hedid noble service at the second battle of Bull Run, and refused to leave the field when Gen. Ferrero, commanding the brigade to which his gether the Indian hear presents doubtful struct- ble diet as a rule. When it does attack, how- and formidable fangs and claws did not avail regiment was attached, left with one regiment while Hartranft, with the two other regiments | funeral oration, and referred to the distinguishand a battery, held the line until the way was | ed services to the State of the deceased Genclear, and then retired in good order. His eral, paying his memory high tribute. regiment covered the retreat from the field, and helped to hold the enemy in check at

> His regiment won renown at the battle of Antietam, capturing the bridge. This exploit | Justice Paxson, Gen. James W. Latta, Maj. was one of the best that ever happened for Burnside, and he recommended Hantranft for pro-



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JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, FLORAL PARK, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

GEN. HARTRANFT DEAD. | motion, but this did not reach him for nearly a year after. He again distinguished himself at ed Jungle bear scalped and killed Dr. Gilles- former increases as the cube, the latter as the The Hero of Fort Steadman Quietly Passes Away. Fredericksburg, and with his command went with Burnside, who had been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, to the relief of Grant at Vicksburg. From there be went to Knoxville, where he commanded a division for the first time. After this he commanded troops in the

Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania he led a charge which was the admiration of all his superior officers, and which promoted him to Major-

From this time on he was a conspicuous figure in the Army of the Potomac. He fought everywhere (and was never defeated) during the Winter of 1864.

But on March 25, 1865, at Fort Steadman, when in command of six full Pennsylvania regiments, he earned the name of the "Hero of Fort Steadman." The Confederates had been routed from the fort, and the Northern troops were in possession. At 4 o'clock the next morning Hartranft was aroused by one of the signal corps, who said that the Confederates had recaptured the fort, and were following up their advantage by pressing on to City Point. This meant a threatened double disaster, for at City Point the stores of the whole army were lo cated. Hartranft had not had time to dress, In a few minutes he was in the saddle, if not in his uniform. He advanced and found that Gen. Wilcox had been attacked, and was practically in retreat. He had just got his men in motion to meet the enemy when orders came from Gen. Parker to remain inactive until support could be sent. The orders were not followed The men were full of spirit and eager for the battle, and in a few minutes they were in the thick of it. When Hartranst burst upon the enemy the officers were holding a momentary council of war. They had an overwhelming force, but it broke in disorder in a short time, and the fort was recaptured. The Pennsylvanians lost nearly 300 men in the charge. But

Hartranft was the hero of the occasion. Again, on April 2, he distinguished himself, where he led the charge which routed the rebels, and again covered himself with glory. It was one of the greatest charges of the war.

When the war was over Gen. Hartranft was elected twice as Auditor of his native State. He was elected Governor in 1872 and again in 1875. During his term of office he reorganized the militia of Pennsylvania and made it the efficient body it now is. He was only a private citizen one day after his term of office expired, for he was appointed immediately as Major-General commanding the militia of Pennsylvania, and has practically been in that position

He was tendered a commission as Colonel in the Regular Army at the close of the war, which he declined, preferring to remain a citizen. Gen. Hartranft was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1875 and was re-elected in 1876. He has been prominent in Grand Army circles of Pennsylvania and the United States since the foundation of the Order.

On Monday the funeral of Gen. Hartranft took place. He was buried in Montgomery Cemetery with military honors. A private service, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, was held at the General's residence in the morning, after which the body was taken to the Courthouse on a caisson, escorted by a detachment of infantry. The casket was then placed on a catafalque, opened, and the throng was allowed to pass through to view the remains, which were dressed in a full Major-General's uniform. On the left breast were pinned Roanoake Island, N. C. His regiment led the five medals, those of Past Commander-in-Chief G.A.R., Loyal Legion, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and a medal awarded by Congress for distinguished bravery.

About 2 o'clock p. m., Rev. Dr. Henry C. Mc-Cook, Chaplain of the 2d Pa. N. G., began the The honorary pallbearers were Maj.-Gen.

McD. Gregg, Gen. Lewis Merrill, Col. Chester N. Farr, Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke, ex-Govs. Curtin, Pollock, Hoyt and Patterson, Chief Gen. William J. Bolton, Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Gen. C. H. Burney, Col. George H. North, Col. Charles S. Green, Hon, Henry Rawle, Mr. E. C. Knight, Mr. Slingluff and Mr. Samuel C. Per-

The procession numbered in all about 5,000, and arrived at the grave about 5 o'clock, when the casket was taken from the caisson by six Sergeants. Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia, read the burial service, and the body was lowered into the opening. Three volleys of musketry and a Governor's salute of 15 guns were then fired. Then "taps" were sounded by Serg't Williams, Gen. Hartranft's old Bugler, and the ceremony ended.

Reunion of Illinois Ex-Prisoners of War. Reunion of Illinois Ex-Prisoners of War.

The Illinois Association of Ex-Prisoners of War assembled in annual Reunion at the State

House in Springfield on Wednesday Oct 18

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Gov. J. W. Fifer delivered the address of welcome. The Woman's Relief Corps presented a
beautiful flag, to be unfurled on the home of
Abraham Lincoln. Speeches were delivered
by Gov. A. D. Streight of Indiana, who had been addressed and the greatest hit of the times, we are manufactoring 500,
and are satisfied with a profit of a few centson each Agents by Gen. A. D. Streight, of Indiana, who dug the tunnel out of Libby Prison; Gen. W. H. Powell, Col. C. A. Power, Col. Ewel, Gen. C. W. Payey and others. There was a large attendance at the Campfire at night at Representa-

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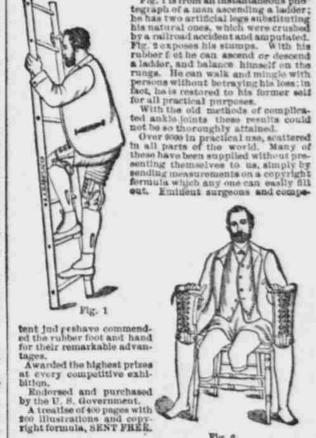
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